

## 61478 to 61505—Continued.

61490. *FICUS CHLAMYDODORA* Warb. Moraceae.

No. 171. A stately tree grown largely as a shade tree in parts of tropical Africa because of the handsome foliage and brick-red branches. According to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria), twice a year it bears abundant crops of peach-colored figs, which are fairly sweet and juicy.

61491. *FUNTUMIA ELASTICA* (Preuss) Stapf. Apocynaceae. Lagos rubber tree.

No. 177. A large forest tree which is very widely distributed throughout central Africa and is the source of Lagos rubber, which is of excellent quality. It is being introduced with a view of including it in the collection of rubber plants now being brought together in southern Florida for investigational purposes.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 58963.

61492. *LANDOLPHIA KIRKII* Dyer. Apocynaceae.

No. 205. A number of native climbing plants are used in East Africa as sources of native rubber, and this shrubby vine is one of the most important, according to Thiselton-Dyer (Flora of Tropical Africa). It has thin, tough leaves, loose clusters of whitish flowers, and roundish fruits 1 to 3 inches in diameter.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 52583.

61493. *LANDOLPHIA STOLZII* Busse. Apocynaceae.

No. 206. A number of Landolphiads are being introduced from tropical Africa for testing by department rubber specialists. This one is described by Thiselton-Dyer (Flora of Tropical Africa) as a climbing shrub with small, oval leaves, dense clusters of white, sweet-scented flowers, and fruits resembling small oranges.

61494. *LILIUM REGALE* Wilson. Liliaceae. Royal lily.

No. 210. Seeds of the royal lily as grown in Africa, introduced for the use of lily breeders.

61495. *LINOMA ALBA* (Bory) O. F. Cook. Phœnicaceae.

No. 8. A slender, spineless, pinnate-leaved palm resembling *Areca* in habit, 30 feet or more in height, and native to tropical Asia. The leaves of the mature plant are 8 to 12 feet long. When young this makes a very desirable house palm.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 43583.

61496 and 61497. *MANIHOT GLAZIOVII* Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae.

Ceara rubber.

Ceara rubber, obtained from this tree, is one of the important rubbers of commerce. These seeds are introduced for testing by rubber specialists.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 46809.

61496. No. 217.

61497. No. 216. Received as *Manihot dichotoma*, but the seeds are not of that species.

## 61478 to 61505—Continued.

61498. *MASCARENHASIA ELASTICA* Schum. Apocynaceae.

No. 220. A shrubby tropical African tree, 20 to 30 feet high, which furnishes rubber said to be of about the same quality as that from *Landolphia kirkii*. Introduced for testing by rubber specialists.

61499. *MONODORA MYRISTICA* (Gaertn.) Dunal. Annonaceae. Calabash nutmeg.

No. 225. The calabash nutmeg is described in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (pl. 3059) as a large, spreading, tropical African tree, with shining, pale-green leaves, and fragrant flowers. The latter, borne singly in the leaf axils, are about 6 inches across, with six petals; three of these are spreading and yellow, the other three are erect and creamy white, and all are dotted with red. The fruit, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, contains a number of cylindric seeds about an inch long; these have a flavor resembling closely that of the common nutmeg.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 47500.

61500. *MUSA TEXTILIS* Nee. Musaceae. Abaca.

No. 227. Abaca seeds introduced for testing by fiber-plant specialists.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 57696.

61501. *PTYCHOSPERMA* sp. Phœnicaceae. Palm.

No. 34. Palms of this genus have smooth, ringed trunks, crowned at the summit by a dense cluster of pinnate leaves.

61502. *SCHIZOLOBIUM PARAHYBUM* (Vell.) Blake (*S. excelsum* Vog.). Casalpinaceae. Bacarabá.

No. 275. A tall leguminous tree, sometimes 120 feet high in Brazil, its native country, with large, handsome, fernlike leaves and large panicles of yellow flowers. It is of possible value as a shade and ornamental tree for the warmest parts of Florida.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 45621.

61503. *SZYZGIUM OWARIENSE* (Beauv.) Benth. (*Eugenia owariensis* Beauv.). Myrtaceae.

No. 169. A tropical African tree, 30 to 40 feet high, closely related to the jambolan (*Syzygium jambolana*). The small fruits are eaten by the natives of Nigeria, according to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria), and the tree is good for timber.

61504. *TELFAIREA PEDATA* (J. E. Smith) Hook. Cucurbitaceae.

No. 288. In the eastern sections of tropical Africa the roundish seeds produced by this clinging shrub are boiled and eaten by the natives. The perennial stems become 50 to 100 feet long; the flowers are pale purple, and the oblong fruits, 2 to 3 feet long, contain many seeds. These seeds also yield an abundance of oil which is said to be equal in quality to olive oil, according to an analysis made at the Imperial Institute, London.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 55504.